

A PAPER MACHE UNIT CAN INVOLVE THESE EXPERIENCES...

#### AND SOME POINTS FOR EVALUATION...

1. FORMING AN IDEA, plan or purpose—
2. SEARCH FOR MATERIALS (and storage of them)

### Basic necessities

newspapers, funnies  
container for paste  
wheat paste or metylan  
warm water, pan or pail  
for mixing paste  
apron or old shirt  
paper toweling or brown  
kraft wrapping paper  
paints, brushes, shellac  
or clear plastic spray

### **Other items**

string, wire  
masking tape or  
gummed tape  
stapler  
"scrap" items for  
framework, accents  
pliers, tools  
drying pegs, racks  
paper for name tags  
aluminum foil  
Kleenex, toilet tissue

3. CONSTRUCTING A FRAMEWORK OR "ARMATURE" OR BASE  
(this might involve movable parts)
4. SCULPTURING FORMS..BUILDING OUT AND SINKING IN
5. APPLYING PAPER TOWELS, BROWN WRAPPING PAPER, or  
other type of surface appropriate to the subject  
...toweling makes fairly smooth surface for paint
6. PLANNING SURFACE COLOR AND TEXTURE  
...such as painting, using colored papers or  
fabrics, or applying compounds to sand (ex:gesso)
7. POSSIBLY USING WOOD WORKING TOOLS AND SEWING SUPPLIES
8. APPLY PROTECTIVE FINISH TO MACHE..shellac, plastic  
spray on to tempera, not necessary for acrylics
9. GLUING OR FASTENING ON ADDITIONAL ITEMS FOR THE  
FINAL ACCENTS.,to enhance character and personality

Is it original?  
imaginative?  
challenging?  
purposeful?

Is the student...  
observing?  
resourceful?  
responsible for  
his materials?

Are attitudes good?  
Industry, patience,  
perseverance

Are skills and techniques  
of high quality?  
in sculptural effects  
surface textures  
color methods  
appropriate accents

Are work habits good?  
care and clean-up  
of supplies  
wise use of time and  
materials  
willingness to share  
and give aid  
respect, appreciation  
for others work

Prepared by  
B. Rensenhous  
WMU Art Dept.

## SOME POSSIBLE ITEMS TO MAKE WITH PAPER MACHE:

## **ANIMALS, fantastic and imaginative**

PUPPETS...stick or rod type, hand type,  
hinge method, marionettes (stringed)

MASKS....stick type, decorative wall type,  
half mask, mask to cover whole head

GROUP TYPE PROJECTS...big animals to ride,  
totem poles. large figures. seasonal themes

#### RHYTHM INSTRUMENTS...rattles, shakers

## CORRELATION PROJECTS...for units of work

**DECORATIVE TOYS, GAMES, TEACHING AIDS**

## **COSTUMES, STAGING**

**DECORATION IDEAS**  
**FIGURES, CARICATURES, HEADS**  
**COMBINATION IDEAS of above ideas**

#### SOME REFERENCES ON CLOSED RESERVE

Betts, Victoria. Exploring Papier-Mache. Worcester, Mass: Davis publications, 1956.  
Kenny, Carla and John B. The Art of Papier Mache and Design in Papier Mache.  
Meilach, Dona Z. Papier Mache Artistry. New York: Crown Publishers. 1971.

# PAPER MACHE ...SOME MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES FOR VARIED PROJECTS.

As seen in demonstrations in Art Education class..Refer also to book Exploring Paper Mache by Victoria Betts and other mache books on your reading list.

SOME MATERIALS FOR THE "BASE", "CORE", OR FRAMEWORK, ARMATURE	ADHERING MEDIA, PASTES AND SOLUTIONS	SCULPTURAL TECHNIQUES (Build "out" and "sink in" for depth and shadows)
Balloons-all sizes and shapes Light bulbs--can be taken out or left in to rattle  Modeling Clay--the non-hardening type  Round forms fruits dishes, bowls balls gourds bottles human face  Styrofoam balls, ovals, and scrap pieces foam board polystyrene (packing material)  Cardboard tubes and cylinders, rolled newspaper  "Wad" method in wads and sealed in in sacks in socks in cloth in kleenex, tissues  Wire of all kinds  Chicken wire and Lace wire  Cardboard of all kinds for sculptured forms cardboard strips of (railroad board,tagboard)	Wheat paste or wall-paper paste into warm water  Liquid starch  Elmer's glue and water  School white paste and water  Liquitex polymer Medium  Prang tempera mixer  Water glass glue (sodium silicate for hard surface)  Metylan cellulose paste, mix with water	"Pinch in" wads while wet  Pop balloons before dry and pinch and shape layers  Cut into dried layers and insert forms, "band-aid"  Seal in and build around scrap material forms  Score and sculpture cardboard and seal in  Pin "layered" form into the desired shape on wax paper  Bend wire for flexible and graceful shapes-18 or 19 gauge stovepipe wire is good  "Wads--use "wet wads" like clay (use newspaper, toilet tissue,kleenex, foil, etc.)  Cardboard strips, bent,curved stapled into shapes  Styrofoam shapes--cut, carve, glue together with toothpicks & Elmer's glue--hot wire styrofoam cutter is helpful here
Boxes and cartons round and rectangular  Egg cartons and dividers milk carton, paper cups packing cartons,dividers  Wood forms, sticks, dowels driftwood forms  Scrap items of plastic-- containers, "eggs" etc.		
		Prepared by B. Rensenhouse WMU Art Dept.

TREAT THE SURFACE FOR COLOR AND TEXTURES	MORE TEXTURAL EFFECTS FOR SURFACES..by using some different MODELING MEDIA other than paper mache..	A "FINISH" TO PROTECT THE PRODUCT (usually applied to tempera paint for protection from dirt and smearing and in some cases, to brighten paint
PAPERS paper toweling is most used finish for tempera paint later—either school or kitchen type.. or try tissues—plain, madras crepe paper kleenex, napkins (in color) sacks or wrapping paper magazine sections decorative papers, foils, metallic types rice papers, mulberry onion skin types contact papers	..below modeling media will often give a more varied surface or rough texture than the regular paper toweling layer on mache. They are arranged generally from cleanest to messiest...	SHELLAC quick dry for glass coat, solvent alcohol
CLOTH & FABRICS (Seal in with mache paste or glue on later to surface) cheesecloth nettings citrus fruit sack mesh t-shirt material stretch fabrics upholstery scraps plastic fabrics, leathers soft felts fake furs <u>imitation "skins"</u>	Wallpaper cleaner or Pla-Dough Plaster bandages ("Pariscraft") Starch mixes—tissues, kleenex, crepe papers Liquitex modeling paste Celastic—professional plastic cloth—very hard and durable Pulp mache (takes long time to dry)	VARNISH <u>slow</u> drying time ..can be gloss or satin finish. turpentine is solvent
COMPOUNDS (a preparation for paint), rub on or mold on spackling compound—sand plaster, patching plaster plastic wood —sand liquitex modeling paste model auto putty gesso—may be used before applying acrylic paints shoe polish, waxes	Sawdust mixture—sawdust and glue into thick wheat paste	PLASTIC SPRAY quick drying and good for white and light paints—clear
PAINTS Tempra in liquid, powder, or cake form (temperas need a protective coating) water color paints (for shading) acrylic paints (need no coating) lacquers model airplane paints oil paints (slow drying) spray paints (aerosol cans)		"POOR MAN's ACRYLIC" (mix two-thirds tempera with one-third Liquitex Polymer Medium, paint on to surface)
OTHER COLOR MEDIA chalks (for shading) colored felt pens for line effects oil paint sticks oil pastels for shading		LACQUERS for gloss finish, lacquer thinner is solvent
		WAX especially for wood finishes
		LIQUID EPOXY for strength
		SHOE POLISHES